## COMMUNICATION.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR.

History informs us of the astonishment and indignation with which the Roman people once saw their Emperor descend from his throne into the arena of the amphitheatre, for the purpose of contending among gladiators and malefactors for the paltry prizes there distributed as the rewards of bloodshe and murder.

How much more may the wise and considerate portion of mankind be now astonished to behold the youthful Republic of the United States of Ame rica so far forgetful of her high and enlightened mission as to descend into the bloody arena of war, and permit her bosom to be fired with the lust of conquest, her countenance be distorted with the rage of battle, and her robe be spotted with its carnage And should she accustom her eyes to look with exultation on the dying agonies of the vanquished to listen with pleasure to the groans of her victims, from an Angel of Mercy she will be quickly transformed in the semblance of the fabled Furies.

True, the patriot must feel gratified at the surprising gallantry displayed by our small Army in Mexico; but no reasonable man can fail to regret the unhappy and mistaken counsels which have urged it on to its present situation of toil and peril.

Peace may now come and prosperity return. Another generation may supply the places of those who have been slain in battle or died of disease; the anguish of friends may be softened by time: industry may rebuild the cities and villages that have been destroyed; economy and thrift may discharge the debt which has been contracted; and the embittered feelings of Mexico may be soothed by honorable treatment hereafter. But never let the people of these United States forget the lessons of eternal truth and wisdom which past occurrences are so well calculated to enforce.

The History of the World does not afford an in stance in which a nation, that has begun by conquering other nations, has not ultimately been conquered itself. The poisoned chalice which it has administered to others has invariably been commended to its own lips. "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword," is a mandate of Omnipotence which admits of no exceptions. No overweening confidence and the demoralization of the victors in war, are scarcely less to be deprecated than the misery, the privations, and despondency of the vanquished. The evil consequences arising from the rashness, the incompetence, or the vile and unworthy passions of Rulers are invariably visited upon the devoted heads of the People.

Who it is that is responsible for the present war, whether the President himself or some overpowering sinister influence about him, it is now vain to inquire; but at some future period the veil will doubtless be raised, and the evil prophet Mokannah, with all his hideous features, be exposed to our

It is but a few years since the true circumstances which caused the war of the American Revolution have been made known to the world. It now appears that George the Third himself, a man cer tainly not remarkable for his intelligence, but stubborn, selfish, and vindictive, was the principal author of that contest, so disastrous to the British empire, but, provided we conduct our public affairs with prudence, moderation, and wisdom hereafter, so happy for ours. He it was who, not knowing how to rule, and too headstrong to be counselled, led on the nation in that deplorable course-the blind leading the blind-which finally resulted in the dismemberment of the empire, a prodigious increase of the national debt, and the loss of many thousand lives, each of as much consequence indi vidually as his own.

Incapable of enlightened views, the feelings of the King were concentrated in himself. The revenues of the nation were with him a vast amount of money to be expended at his own pleasure. The people were

Drawing in his gears and sweating in his service.

because he found the people were still inclined to fessor of Chemistry in Amherst College, Massar support him; and the nation was ruined by devotion to an unworthy King.

How necessary, then, is it for every citizen of free Republic to examine well the tendency of all public measures, and never trust blindly to the guidance of rulers! Had the British nation at that important period elected a Parliament firmly opposed to the measures of the Crown, how much better would it have been both for People and King George the Third might have been saved from the consequences of his own folly.

To institute a parallel between the Administration of President POLK and the reign of GEORGE the Third would be a superfluous and unwelcome task. It might excite the sensibility of a Cabinet so feelingly alive to all adverse comments, and which so earnestly deprecates all exposure of its blunders, its rashness, and its crimes: for, if crime consists in the magnitude of its mischievous effects who shall set bounds to the culpability of this Administration? A rash and unskilful hand, guiding the machinery of Government, may in a few short moments set in motion a train of events, the consequences of which no wisdom can avert and after ages may deplore. But if, in these United States of America, we have no King to lead us astray by grasping ambition or imbecile folly, let us beware that exclusive party feelings, an implicit reliance on party organization, do not produce results equally disastrous. If an assemblage of men unknown to the laws, composed in many instances of volunteer members, more distinguished for party zeal than knowledge and prudence, are not only to designate beforehand those who shall fill public offices, but also construct a programme of the course which they shall pursue and the measures which they shall adopt, how is it possible that, in many instances at least, designing and unworthy men shall not be elevated to office, and selfish ends assume the form of patriotic devotion to the public good At least there will be great danger that many crude and ill-considered measures will be adopted.

A PRESIDENT may, during his term of office, be as despotic as a King. If governed by low and improper motives, not Royalty itself can exceed him in mischief and folly.

Under Divine Providence, our only effectua safeguard must be found in the enlightened prudence, firmness, and wisdom of the people.

AN OLD FARMER.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, (Mp.) SEPT. 25, 1847.

THE ROSSE TELESCOPE. - The capacity of this instrume is wonderful. Such is its power that if a star of the first magnitude were removed to such a distance that its light would be three millions of years in reaching us, this telescop would, nevertheless, show it to the human eye. Is it to wondered at, then, that with such an instrument grand dis-coveries should be made? It has been pointed to the heavens, and, although in the beginning only of its career, it has already accomplished mighty things. There are nebulous spots in the heavens which have baffled all the instruments hitherto constructed, but this telescope resolves their true character completely. Among the wonderful phiects which have t to its scrutiny is the nebula in the constellation been subject to its scrutiny is the nebula in the constellation Orion. I have had an opportunity to examine it. It is one of the most curious objects in the whole heavens. It is not round, and it throws off various lights. From the time of Herschol it has been subjected to the examination of the most curious instruments, but it grew more and more mysterious and diverse in its character. When Lord Rosse's great telescope was directed to its examination, it for a long time re-sisted its power. He found it required patient examination— night after night and month after month. At length a pure atmosphere gave him the resolution of its constitution; and the stars of which it is composed burst upon the sight of man or the first time.—Mechanic's Magazine.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The Statistics of this Society for the year ending 30th June last are as follows:

Grand Lodges.	No. of Lodges	Initiations.	Revenue of Su Lodges.	Contributing members.	No. of brother relieved.	Total amount for relief.
Maryland .	41	1,423	\$44,239.23	6,197	1,403	\$36,311.58
Massach'ts	119	1,568	75,328.81	12,613	1,831	37,704.02
New York	309	1,882	232,980.06	30,296	4,429	86,196.05
Pennsylv'a	253		139,789.64	23,105	3,412	42,915,59
Dist. Col	13	254		1,634	316	3,761.65
Delaware .	11	268		692	81	799.95
Ohio	87	2,716		6,373	1,653	20,681.18
Louisiana .	14	548		1,040	46	1,893 00
N. Jersey.	63	1,505	35,697.72	4,768	668	11,013.55
Kentucky .	33	596	15,977 56	1,619	147	3,499.49
Virginia	47	. 978	20,976.19	2,917	333	5,597.71
Iodiana	45	583	19,977.97	1,594		3,263.93
Mississip.	22	381	13,734.13	879	50	1,585.62
Missouri.	24	405	12,244.09	1,068	117	2,501.16
Idinois	26	372		1,004	135	1,870.83
Connectic't	50	1,249	33,056.54	4,650	668	10,269 23
Tennessee	27	557 46	17,107.80	1,300	88	2,506.61
Texas	3	271	1,497.71	106	19	298.50
S. Carolina	14		14,017.54	1,506	175	5,714.58
Alabama	18	315 277	7,143 20	856	69	1,829.80
N. Carolina	17	383	14,942.13	761	44	749.14
Georgia		845	27,289 60	1,632	207	3,274.97
R. Island.	49 13	73		5,348	530	10,593.08
N. Hams'e	19	326	5,641.00	1,743	000	4,405.81
Michigan .	24	612	11,965.63	1,980	269	0.000.00
Wisconsin.	14	351	5,679.68	1,557	69	2,692.16
Iowa	8	119	2,316.00	291		130.22
Vermont*.	11	294		559		125.50
Arkansas.	2	46	134.00	47		58.50
Florida	3	17	469.00	67	DESCRIPTION	ALCOHOLD VA

Total. . 1,392 32,794 888,605.07 118,961 16,764 302,243.41

\* From Vermont reports are due from Lodges Nos. 1, 3, and 6, term ending 31st December, 1846, and no report of elief received except from No. 3.

THE NEW CAMBRIDGE TELESCOPE.

The Boston Daily Advertiser publishes the folowing letter from Mr. BOND, at Cambridge, which shows the excellence of the new telescope recently placed in the Observatory:

CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1847. DEAR SIR: You will rejoice with me that the great Ne-oula in Orion has yielded to the power of our incomparable

Telescope.

This morning, the atmosphere being in a favorable condination can be just to itself without first being just to tion, at about 3 o'clock the telescope was set upon the Trape-other nations. The recklessness of human life, the zium in the great Nebula of Orion. Under a power of 200 the 5th star was immediately conspicuous; but our attention was directly absorbed with the splendid revelations made in its immediate neighborhood. This part of the nebula was esolved into bright points of light. The number of stars was too great to attempt counting them; many were, however, readily located and mapped. The double character of the brightest star of the Trapezium was readily recognised with a power of 600. This is "Struve's 6th star;" and certain of the stars composing the nebula were seen as double-stars under this power.

It should be borne in mind that this nebula and that of An dromeda have been the last stronghold of the nebular theory; that is the idea, first thrown out by the elder Herschel, of masses of nebulous matter in process of condensation into systems. The nebula in Orion yielded not to the unrivalled skill both the Herschels, armed with their excellent reflectors. It even defied the power of Lord Rosse's three-feet mirrors riving "not the slightest trace of resolvability," nor separa

on into a number of single sparkling points.

And even when, for the first time, Lord Rosse's grand reflector of six-feet speculum was directed to this object, "not the veriest trace of a star was to be seen." Subsequently his lordship communicated the result of his further examination

of Orion as follows:
"I think I may safely say that there can be little if any doubt as to the resolvability of the nebula. We could plainly see that all about the Trapezium is a mass of stars the rest of the nebula also abounding in stars, and exhibit ing the characteristics of resolvability strongly marked."

This has hitherto been considered as the greatest effort of the largest reflecting telescope in the world; and this our own e has accomplished I feel deeply sensible of the odiousness of comparisons but innumerable applications have been made to me for evi-dence of the excellence of the instrument, and I can see no other way in which the public are to be made acquainted with

With sincere respect and esteem, I remain, sir, your obedi-servant. W. C. BOND. President EVERETT.

FALL OF METEORIC STONES IN IOWA.

From the last number of Silliman's Journal of Science, we Even after he became convinced that the contest copy the following letter from Rev. Reuben Gaylord, of Hartwas in vain, he persevered in his wretched career, ford, Desmoines county, Iowa, to Charles U. Shepard, Pro-Bremner, commenced operations in right earnest. As soon

On the 28th of February, 1847, at about ten minutes be ore three o'clock in the afternoon, the attention of the people in this region was arrested by a rumbling noise as of di thunder; then three reports were heard one after another in quick succession, like the blasting of rocks or the firing of heavy cannon half a mile distant. These were succeeded by several fainter reports, like firing of small arms in platoons. Then there was a whizzing sound heard in different directions

as of bullets passing through the air. Two men were standing together where they were at work they followed with their eye the direction of one of these ounds, and they saw about seventy rods from them the snow fly. They went to the spot. A stone had fallen upon the snow, had bounded twice, the first time as supposed about eight feet, and the second time about two-feet. The stone weighed two pounds and ten ounces. The same persons heard another stone strike as it fell, supposed to be small, but they could not find it. Some time in the spring another stone was found about one mile and a quarter west from the place where this fell. It was in two pieces lying together, weighing forty-six pounds. Another fragment, a portion of the same rock, was found about half a mile from the former, which, from the description I had of it, I judge would weigh abou fifty pounds. These were coated with a thin black covering The principal ingredient in their composition seemed to b These were coated with a thin black covering They are full of minute brilliant particles, and occasionally a small lump of some metal is to be found. In-closed in the sheet I send you three or four small ones. Some were taken out as large nearly as a grain of corn. A man from whom I obtained a fragment insisted that they were silver. He had ground up a considerable portion of the rock to obtain this silver, and he thought he had saved enough to make fifty cents, (half a dollar.) The above stones are all that have been found, as far as I could learn. The atmosphere at the time of this phenomenon was mostly clear, somewhat hazy, so warm as to cause the snow on the ground to be somewhat soft. The noise was heard distinctly to a distance of fifteen or twenty miles in every direction. At a distance of ten miles in each direction the sound was like the rolling of a heavy wagon passing swiftly over frozen ground. Smoke was seen in the direction from which the sound seemed to proceed. The smoke appeared in two places, apparently about six o eight feet apart, above the elevation of light clouds, and having a circular motion. The motion of the meteoric body was supposed, from the reports which were heard, to be towards utheast, or rather the south of east.

HARTFORD, JULY 12, 1847.

The Iowa Sentinel says that a Colony of Hollanders, amountng to about 1,000, have purchased two entire townships in Marion county. They bring their own mechanics and artisans with them, and have selected the site for a town. About 3,000 more are expected to join them by next spring.

The only objection to the settling of foreigners in colonie in the United States is, that they are far less liable to become Americanized than they would be if scattered among the native citizens. In colonies they are prone to preserve their old ways and their language, thinking the former better than any other ways, and the latter more melodious than any other language. So long as these colonists refuse to become thoroughly Americanized, they may be very good persons, but they are not competent to a judicious exercise of the political privileges which a residence of a few years confers on them.

[Louisville Journal.

On Sunday night week the town of Maysville, Kentucky was the scene of another desolating fire, which consumed row of frame buildings, nine in number, on the east side of Wall street. The buildings were not very valuable, but they contained a quantity of produce, groceries, furniture, &c., a large portion of which was either destroyed or materially

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. - A telegraphic despatch in the Pitt ourg papers, dated Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 8 P. M., says:
The cars from Xenia were detained by running off the track and turning completely over, full of passengers, all of whom were injured more or less, some very severely.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Journal announces that the whole amount of money required for a Railroad from that town to Columbia, (S. C.) has been subscribed, and that the Company has been organized by the appointment of a President and Directors.

## TRIAL BY JURY.

The London Times has the following pertinent remarks or the tendency of the misplaced scruples of jurors against carrying into execution the requisitions of the law in criminal with equal force to the administration of the law in this country, and the subject is well deserving the careful consideration of conscientious persons who undertake to direct the popular sentiment on subjects of this nature.

"There have been many verdicts recently returned by jo ries which lead us to make large deductions from the praises which have been lavished on the institution. That most 'transcendent privilege,' as it is called, by which no British subject can be affected in his property, his liberty, or his person, but by the unanimous consent of twelve of his neighbors and equals, was in a fair way to subvert the foundation of all law. Whether it srose from a maudin tendernes for the criminal who stood indicted at the bar, or from ownright incapacity of appreciating the nature of the evi dence adduced in the course of the trial, we have lately seen juries acquit prisoners in the face of all evidence and all possibility. Thus on Monday a jury at Bristol found a verdict in favor of a ruffian who had thrown his wife out of a window The crime was clearly brought home to him; there could not be a shadow of doubt as to the nature of his offence; and yet, under cover of a verdict of Not Guilty, he escaped the appropriate penalty of his crime. The magnitude of the evil would have gone far to work its own cure, could it have been shown that the machinery of a jury was uniformly insuffi cient for its purpose.
"A few more such verdicts in the wrong direction, and

none in furtherance of the ends of justice, and so firm a stand ing ground would have been given to the opponents of the system that it must in the end have given way before their ntinued and combined assaults. So far from this transcer dent privilege being a boon to the community, it would soon have been condemned by public opinion, and, like other insti-tutions in this country so condemned, would have been speedi-ly cast aside as effete, unprofitable, and dangerous to the pub-

"The evidence for the prosecution in the case of John Skin ner will be found in our yesterday's report. It was such as could not leave a shadow of doubt on any reasonable mind either that Skinner had actually thrown his unfortunate wife from the window, or that by running at her with a knife which he had just used bgainst his brother in-law, he had driven her to cast herself out under the influence of terror. On the strength of the evidence of a child seven years of age direct testimony and presumption was cast to the four winds, and the man was acquitted. "Contrast the conduct of the Bridgewater and the Bristo

jury. A few more such verdicts as the one returned in Skin-ner's case, and crime would become so emboldened by impunity that throughout the country there would cease to be any security for human life. Could we, on the other hand, alway feel secure of putting into the jury-box twelve as firm and conscientious men as the gentlemen who so properly discharged their duty at Bridgewater, and we should be prepared to admit that trial by jury is entitled to all the eulogiums of the warmest partisans of the system.'

## RESTORATION OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.

The noble British steamship Great Britain has been reed from her rocky position, and is safely berthed in one of the Liverpool dry-docks for the purpose of being examined and thoroughly repaired. For some time past Mr. Bremner, an engineer of great scientific skill, had been preparing float and other apparatus, by the aid of which he proposed to set the ship at liberty; and in order to put his plan into operation, the spring tides, that fook place in the course of last week, were selected for the purpose. The Admirality had kindly allowed two war steamers to render all necessary assistance and tow her off. Both steamers arrived at the wreck August 24th. The stern of the Great Britain was lying seaward, and her position just as it had been for some time past. A large chain cable was drawn right round the vesove the keel, to which the camels and boxes were attached that had been used as auxiliaries for raising the hip. Four large cables were also attached to this chain and made fast to the anchors of the Birkenhead, which lay about

400 yards to the eastward, and also to the bower anchor of the Great Britain herself. Two sloops were placed on each side of the vessel, amidships, on which shortlogs were placed crossways, the ends of which pointed under the bilge of the vessel; on these logs shores were placed in an inclined posi-tion, and made fast at the bulwarks of the vessel, so that, as the sloops were raised at the flowing of the tide, the ship was also raised. On Wednesday, when the pumps, ten in num-ber, had mastered the leaks, the Birkenhead, with full steam up, made an attempt to haul the Great Britain off; but in consequence of some of the beams, to which we have alluded, having given way, the attempt failed, when the ship had only moved 16 feet. On Thursday a second attempt was made to haul her off, but it also proved unsuccessful, as she was then making more water than usual, in consequence of some holes which had been pierced in the bottom. These holes having been closed, and a large marsh pump, capable of throwing out three tons of water in a minute, being brought to operation, the grand attempt was made on Friday, when the crew of the Scourge, under Commander Coffin, and about 120 men, all under the directions of Capt. Claxton and Mr. as the vessel began to ri with the tide, and attain a position, the men at the capstan commenced to warp her off, nauling on the anchors of the Birkenhead and on her own best bower. At half-past 11 o'clock she was moved 80 fathoms, or 480 feet to seawards, and was left in a position to float at even near tide. When the tide receded, the whole f the bottom of the vessel visible was examined, and it was found that a number of rivets had been displaced, but that no greater injury had been sustained. The holes were all stopped, and thus the leakage of the ship was greatly diminished From Dundrum Bay the Great Britain proceeded to Beifast Being again put into tolerably safe condition, she started in tow of the Birkenhead for Liverpool on Sunday evening. The incidents across the channel were few and portant. The run from Bellast to Liverpool was made at the rate of 6½ knots per hour. Curiosity was rife to go and see her enter the Mersey; accordingly, about noon, when it was expected that she would appear in sight, the pierheads were thronged with persons eager to catch a glimpse of the noble ship as she passed along. She passed the rock about noble ship as she passed along. She passed the rock about half-past one o'clock. Ahead of her was the Birkenhead, apparently in gay and excellent trim, alongside of her was steam tug-boat. The general appearance of the Great Britain surprised and agreeably disappointed every one. Her hull appears perfect, almost free from damage or defect. The exclamations were: "How well she looks! How little the change ! How splendid her appearance !" The various river steamers filed up and down, and frequent peals of cannor gave the ocean levinthan a-hearty welcome. n port hoisted their flags, and the number of gaily decorated steamers, as well as the large and small craft, which appeared upon the bosom of the Mersey, manifested clearly enough that their owners and commanders rejoiced that the noblest of all steamers that ever swept across the broad Atlantic was

"SMALL POTATOES."-This term is so generally reproach ful that the person or thing to which it is applied is placed in the lowest attitude. But even small potatoes should not be despised, as the following facts, which were related to us by one of our townsmen who derived most profit from the proceed-

me years ago a gentleman visiting a farmer in Tolland, Connecticut, took from his pocket a small intruder which somehow got in there at home. It was thrown out with a smile, and the farmer taking it in his hand to look at it, a curious little boy of twelve at his elbow asked what it was. "Oh, nothing but a potato, my boy—take and plant it, and you shall have all you can raise from it till you are free." The lad took it, and the farmer thought no more about it at that time. The boy, however, not despising small potatoes, carefully divided it into as many pieces as he could find eyes, and put them in the ground; the product was carefully put asid in the fall, and seed for several hills was obtained for the next The product was all kept for seed until, in the fourth year, the yield being good, the actual product was four hundred bushels! The farmer, seeing the prospect that the po-tato field would by another year cover his whole farm, asked be released from his promise.

With the same calculation, prudence, and industry, ho many who are disposed to regard the trilling things on which fortunes are built as too small polatoes to receive their attention would have been in independent circumstances if they had husbanded their small advantages! Small polatoes should not be despised, even though there be at first but a FEW IN A HILL .- Portsmouth Journal

FORTUNATE RESCUE.-The Evelina, hence at Machias picked up on the 6th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., during a thick fog, Mount Desert judged to bear E N.E. distant eight miles, wind blowing heavy, an open boat, with four men steering east, without compass, water, or provisions. She be longed to the Isle Au Haut, and had been fishing near som of the outer islands, and got lost in the fog which had prevailed for nearly a week. They had caten nothing for twentyour hours, and must have been lost during the night if Capt. Preble had not picked them up .- Boston Daily Adv.

DREADTUL MORTALITY .- The St. Louis Reveille, of Fri ay week, says : " A gentleman who took cattle to New O leans on the steamer Hard Times, the last trip that boat made from this port, returned yesterday on the Talma. He states that shortly after arriving at New Orleans the yellow fever broke out among the crew of the Hard Times, and that up to the date of his departure thirty-three, including the captain, first clerk, and several other officers, had died. This mortality

## OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Whilst waiting for the arrival in this city of the official accounts of the recent Battles before the cases to destroy the institution of trial by jury, should it be city of Mexico, we have received through the South carried to the length which there is reason to apprehend. The remarks of this intelligent and independent journal will apply brought news of the battle, for the information of the friends of the lamented Col. BUTLER, and of the South Carolina regiment generally, all of whom, it should be remembered, were Volunteers.

GEN. SHIELDS'S BRIGADE REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE,
St. Augustine, Mexico, August 24, 1847.
Str.: On the 19th instant, about 3 o'clock in the afternoo pursuant to the orders of the General commanding this divi-sion, I marched from this place with the New York and South Carolina regiments of volunteers towards the battle field of Contreros. On reporting to the Commander-in-Chief, who occupied on my arrival a position which overlooked the field, he described to me in a few words the position of the contendhe described to me in a few words the position of the contend-ing forces, pointing out the route of my command, and briefly instructed me as to the dispositions which would render my force the most serviceable. Directing my march upon the village near Contreros, the troops had to pass over ground village hear contreros, the troops had to pass over accovered with rocks and crags and filled with chasms, which rendered the route almost impassable. A deep ravine, along the bed of which rolled a rapid stream, was passed after dark with great difficulty and exertion; and, to rest the wearied troops after crossing, I directed them to lie upon their arm until midnight. Whilst occupying this position, two strong pickets, thrown out by my orders, discovered and fired upon and drove back a body of Mexican infantry, moving through the fields in a direction from their position towards the city. I have since learned that an attempt had, in like manner, been made by the enemy to pass the position on the main road oc-cupied by the 1st regiment of artillery, and with a like want of success, thus being toiled in his effort to retire during the night. About midnight I again resumed the march and join-ed Brig. Gen. Smith in the village already alluded to.

Gen. Smith previous to my arrival had made the most judicious arrangements for turning and surprising the Mexican position about daybreak, and with which I could not wish to interfere. This cast upon my command the necessity of holding the position evacuated by Gen. S., which was threatened the enemy's artillery and infantry on the right and a large

orce of his casalry on the left.

About daybreak the enemy opened a brisk fire of grape and round shot upon the church and village in which my brigade was posted, and also upon a part of our own troops, displayed to divert him on his tight and front, evidently unaware of the movement in progress to turn his position by the left and rear.

This continued until Col. Riley's brigade opened its fire from the rear, which was delivered with such terrible effect that the whole Mexican force was thrown into the utmost consternaon. At this juncture I ordered the regiment of my command to throw themselves on the main road, by which the enemy must retire, to intercept and cut off his retreat, and although officers and men had suffered severely during the march of the night, and from exposure without shelter or cover to the incessant rain until daybreak, this movement was executed good order and with rapidity. The Palmetto regiment, crossing a deep ravine, deployed on both sides the road, and opened a most destructive fire upon the mingled masses of the infan-try and cavalry; and the New York regiment, brought in lower on and on the road side, delivered its fire with like effect. At this point many of the enemy were killed and wounded, and some three hundred and sixty-five captured, of which twenty-five were officers, and among the latter was General

In the mean time the enemy's cavalry, about 3,000 strong, which had been threatening our position during the morning, moved down towards us in good order, as if to attack. I immediately recalled the infantry, to be placed in position to meet the threatening movement, but soon the cavalry changed its direction and retired towards the capital. I now received the or der from Gen. Twiggs to advance by the main road towards Mexice, and, having posted Capt. Marshall's company South Carolina volunteers and Capt. Taylor's company New York of with the remainder of my force, and joined the positions of the second and third divisions, already en route on the main road. On this march we were joined by the General-in-chief, who assumed the command of the whole, and the march con tinued uninterrupted until we arrived before Churubusco Here the enemy was found strongly fortified and posted with his main force, probably near 25,030. The engagement was commenced by the second division under Twiggs, soon joined by the first under Worth, and was becoming general, when I was directed by the Commander-in-Chief, with my two regiments and Pierce's brigade, the 9th, 12th, and 15th, with the mounted howitzer battery, to gain a position, if possible, to

attack the enemy's rear and intercept his retreat. Leaving Loonco, by a left hand road, and moving about a mile upon it, I moved thence with my command towards the right through a heavy cornfield, and gained an open but swampy field, in which is situated the Hacienda de las Por-On the edge of this field, beyond the hacienda, I discovered the road by which the enemy must retire from Churubusco, and found that his reserve of about 4,000 infantry occupied it, just in rear of the town. As my command arrived I established the right upon a point recommended by Captain Lee, engineer officer, in whose skill and management I had the utmost confidence, and commenced a movement to 2 staff officers, 7 captains, 24 lieutenants, 22 sergeants, the left to finish the enemy on his right, and throw my troops 273 rank and file; after the battle, the number who were unbetween him and the city. But finding his right supported by a heavy body of cavalry of some 3,000 strong, and seeing that with his infantry he answered to my movement by a cor responding one towards his right flank, gaining ground faster than I could, owing to the heavy mud swamp through which I had to operate, I withdrew the men to the cover of the

hacienda, determined to attack him upon his front. I selected the Palmetto regiment as the base of my line and this gallant regiment moved forward firmly and rapidly under a fire of musketry as terrible perhaps as any which s diers ever faced. The New York 12th and 15th deployed gallantly on the right and the 9th on the left, and, the whole advance opening their fire as they came up and moving stea dily forward, the enemy began to waver, and when my or der to charge was given the men rushed upon and scattered his broken ranks. As we reached the road the advance Worth's command appeared, driving the enemy from the stronghold of Churubusco. I took command of the front and continued in pursuit until passed by Harney with his cavalry, who followed the routed foe into the very gates of the city.

In this terrible battle, in which a strongly fortified enemy fought behind his works, under the walls of his capital, our loss is necessarily severe : the loss, I regret to say, has falle most severely upon my command. In the two regiments of my own brigade, numbering about six hundred in the fight, the loss is reported 240 in killed and wounded. Pierce's brig ade, under my command in this action, lost a considerable number in killed and wounded; amongst the latter was the gallant Col. Morgan, of the 15th. His command having rejoined its division immediately after the action, I have as yet received no official report of its loss. A particular and detailed report of the loss, as also of the prisoners captured by this command, accompanies this report. In this last engagement my command captured 380 prisoners, including 60 ofof this number 42 had deserted from the American army during the war, and at their head was found the notori ous O'Reilly, who had fought against the troops at Monterey and elsewhere. In closing this report I beg to offer my thank to the many gallant officers of my command for their gallant and fearless support during the conflict. To Col. Burnet and Lieut. Col. of the New York volunteers; to Lieut. Col. Dicknson and Major Gladden, of the South Carolina volunteers, as also to many of their gallant subordinates, every praise is due. Col. Burnet was severely wounded at the head of his regiment, and Lieut. Col. Dickinson also severely wounded hilst in the command of his regiment, and bearing gallantly forward the colors of his corps. My thanks are due the medi-cal staff of the command; Drs. Halstead and McKebbin, of he New York regiment, and Drs. Clark and Bland, of the South Carolina regiment, as also Dr. Swift, U. S. A., for their attention to the wounded. It affords me pleasure (and I but perform my duties too) in

acknowledging my great obligation to Captain R. E. Lee, as also to my particular staff, Capt. F. N. Page, A.A.G , Lieut. amond, 3d artillery, A.D.C., and Lieut. T. Davis, of Illinois, acting as aid, for their gallant services and fearless exposure in encouraging the troops and conveying my or-ders during the different engagements. Lieut. Bone, com-first lost its flower in the fight, and ended the engagem manding howitzer battery, deserves great credit for the handsome manner in which he brought his guns into action, and entinued to serve them. I beg respectfully, through the General of division, to ask for these gentlemen the favorable notice of the Commander-in-Chief, and to recommend them to the President. Lieut. Shubrick, of the navy, who accompanied me, attached himself to the Palmetto regiment of his na-tive State, and fought in its ranks, and is spoken of handmely in the report of its commander. Whilst thus enjoyog the pleasure of bestowing my commendation on the living, rn with feelings of sorrow, though with pride, to recollect e gallant dead. Lieuts. Adams and Williams, of the South rolina regiment, and Lieut. Chandlow, of the New York giment, are of these gallant dead. By yielding their lives achieve this glorious victory, they have won the soldier's

The noble and gailant Colonel of the South Carolina regi nt had risen from his sick bed to share the hardships of the ield and the dangers of the combat with his devoted regiment survived the conflict of the morning to lead his command ; tory again awaited it. Although wounded himself and having s horse shot under him, he still continued to press onwards at the colors of his regiment until the fatal ball terminated s life. The gallant soldier in his youth has won in his death upon the field of battle fame for himself and his regiment, and added another name to the roll of Carolina's departed heroes

JAMES SHIELDS, Brig. Gen., Com'dg 1st Brig. Vol. Division COL. DICKINSON'S REGIMENTAL REPORT.

Headquarters South Carolina Regiment Volunteers.

San Augustine, August 23, 1847.
General: Early on the morning of the 20th instant, Col Butler, in pursuance of your orders, marched his command from the road running to the south of his quarters, by which it was reported many Mexicans were retreating from the field of Contreros to the city of Mexico. Owing to the thick patches of maguey and a rugged ravine, he could not reach his position until several hundred of the enemy had passed. As the regiment emerged from the ravine into a field, extend-ing to the road, (which field was flanked on our right by a stone wall, extending to the road and enclosing an orchard,) we discovered large masses of the enemy in the road before us; and, although they perceived us at the same time, they were unable to escape beyond our reach until every gun in the battalion had been brought to bear upon them; most, however, had broken into an open field opposite, which only the more exposed them to our fire. Through this field, in full musket range of our position, mingled groups of their cavalry and infantry continued to pass. Shortly, however, we per-ceived large masses forming in line of battle, under cover of the stone wall already mentioned, and that a large body was advancing from the orchard on our right flank and rear. Col. Butler immediately changed front to the right by a flank move-ment, and brought the enemy, in both their positions, as they advanced from cover, under his fire; this they returned for a short time, and then retreated. Col. Butler, perceiving that others of the enemy were passing through the field in our front, left a few files to guard our rear, formed again on the road, and maintained a steady fire upon the enemy, who continued to pass for about twenty minutes. Large bodies Mexicans then came forward and surrendered themselves Col. Butler, who, seeing other bodies still coming, remaine upon the road with three companies, while the rest of the regiment, in pursuance of an order from the General, retired beyond the ravine to oppose a very large body of cavalty, appearing in our rear. Of the enemy, one hundred and twenty-seven (127) were killed and wounded, and two-hundred and twenty-seven (127) were killed and wounded, and two-hundred and twenty-seven (127) were killed and wounded, and two-hundred and twenty-seven (127) were killed and wounded, and two-hundred and twenty-seven (127) were killed and wounded, and two-hundred and twenty-seven (127) were killed and wounded, and two-hundred and twenty-seven (127) were killed and wounded, and two-hundred and twenty-seven (127) were killed and wounded and twent dred and seventeen (217) taken prisoners. Among the latter were the following officers of rank, to wit: One general officer, two staff officers, two colonels, three lieutenant colonels, four commandants, three captains, and four lieutenants. Our own loss in the action, from the random fire of the enemy, was one sergeant severely wounded, and one private

Signtly.

Capt. Marshall with his company (E) was left as a guard over the prisoners, who were placed in a church, and the regiment soon after took up its line of march on the road to Mexico. About noon the regiment was ordered to make a detour to the left, and strike upon the same road a short distance beyond the enemy's works at Cheraposa, to cut off their retreat, as it was reported that the works had been carried by our troops. On arriving on the field after the subsequent ac tion, we found that the New York regiment, in consequence of numbers of horsemen and a small corps of the howitzer bat-tery having intruded themselves betwixt us, were some three hundred yards in advance of us, and the ninth infantry, attached for the time being to our brigade, nearly the same tance in our rear. At the proper point we proceeded to form the line of battle, and as soon as the two right flank companies were in line we were ordered to advance—dispatch in reaching the road to cut off retreat being considered of more importance than a regular advance. Before, however, one half of the companies were in line, we found the New York regiment retiring under cover of the hacienda to our right, and as soon as our line was unmasked by this regiment we found ourselves exposed to a heavy fire from the road, which appeared to be sely filled with Mexican troops, as also the hacienda, to the left of the field we occupied, and immediately on the road. As we had advanced, for the reason stated, very imperfect order in our line of battle was obtained; and as that appeared now indispensable, we were ordered to march by the right flank, as we reached the left flank of the New York regiment. As the hacienda did not possess sufficient breadth to protect the flanks in forming the line of battle in its rear, the battslion was erdered to form by companies, and to march in column to the left, in advance of the hacienda, and a little to its left, upon which the General in person had placed himself. The they were ordered to deploy upon the color company. The companies of the left wing formed in regular order, but some companies of the right wing were thrown into confused masses obtrusion of miscellaneous troops, belonging to different arms of the service; this was mostly remedied, and the advance was ordered. The line continued to advance under a heavy fire some thirty paces in rear of the General, about one hundred and fifty yards, when they were halted. The General had cautioned the men not to open their fire until he gave the orders; but directly they halted, the General took his position in line of battle, and at this time the squad of

mixed troops upon our extreme right, already mentioned commenced firing, and the battalion, supposing the orders given, opened its fire. It was understood by the field officers to have been the General's intention to have made our batta-lion t'e base of formation of the others attached to his brigade, and that, as soon as the whole were in line, they were to advance within either musket range of the road, or to charge as he should deem best. As the firing had already commenced, and did not interfere with the formation of the other battalion. it was permitted to continue. As soon, however, as one or two companies of the New York regiment appeared marching up to our right, the order was given to charge, and the battalion was gallantly led forward by Major Gladden, then in com-mand of the regiment. The Colonel had been killed directly after our fire had been opened, and the Lieutenant Colonel wounded, for duty, was I field officer (major,) 3 captains, 18 lieutenants, 12 sergeants, 169 rank and file. The total of our loss in the engagement in killed and wounded was 136. The Major informed me that, upon reaching the position of the enemy, he found that they had abandoned it, and were in full retreat for the city; several companies were in pursuit, and the others formed as a reserve in the road. The whol were shortly ordered to advance by the General, but, in consequence of the large number of killed and wounded reported to him, the battalion was soon ordered back to the hacienda, now converted into an hospital. The three companies sent in pursuit were overtaken by a piece of artillery, which they supported nearly to the suborbs of the city, until they wer

Capt. Marshall, who rejoined the regiment with his command at this place, reports to me that soon after the battalion had left the church where the prisoners were placed under his charge, finding himself destitute of provisions, he sent a detachment of his company to forage for fruit and green corn ; this letachment surprised a party of Mexican soldiers engaged in the same pursuit. They killed one and captured forty-three, whom they brought back and delivered to their captain. This makes the total number taken at that place 260, which, 127 killed and wounded, makes a total of 387.

I should be unjust to the officers of the regiment and to my own feelings were I to close this report without acknowledg ing the gallant manner in which all the grades of officers performed their duty, and sustained the honor of their flag. til the engagement of the evening, our regiment had been in no very dangerous position, and the troops in that regard were raw and inexperienced; upon that occasion each officer had to lead his command, and their number in killed and wounded shows how faithfully they met the necessity. Our noble and unfortunate commander had his horse shot under him, at the head of his command, in the first of the engagement; short time after he received a wound in the leg, and yielded the command to his next in rank. Finding, however, that the wound, although serious, had not broken his leg, he accompanied the regiment in its subsequent advance upon the field. Here he had scarcely taken his position in the line of battle near the colors, when he received a wound on the left side of his head which instantaneously terminated his life As you witnessed yourself his gallant bearing, I will only add that he was not only a brave officer, but a guardian father to his regiment,
I have already stated that the occasion required of every

officer, a fearless example to his command, and that it was fully met by all. A few instances of gallantry falling accidentally under my immediate notice I will mention; not as making invidious distinctions, but as conduct characteristic of the whole corps of officers. Major Gladden attracted my attention by his usual regard for regularity—disorder, however partial, seemed to give him concern. He was always at his post and duty. Captains Sumter and Dunovant of the flank companies exhibited that promptness and order so necessary on the flank; never once did I see either corps in broken or der, or behind its time, upon the line, or in the advance ; the without enough to bury its dead and bear its wounded to the hospital. In the deployment upon the color company (Capt. Walker's) that and Capt. DeSaussure's, which formed the first upon it, were nearly annibilated; the first, after the line was formed, having but four men left, and the other (the largest company in the regiment) leaving but twenty-four. was near Capt. DeSaussure, and saw his clothing literally riddled with builets. He stood on the right and front during all the firing, exhibiting such cool courage that not one of his men wavered, though the foot of each was bathed in the blood of his next comrade. Capt. Wm Blanding, of cor pany F, and Lieut. Wm. C. Moragne, commanding company D, bore their companies' flags on the right flanks of their companies during the heaviest of the fire; the latter received his from the dying hands of his gullant subaltern, Licat. D. L. Adams, who fell with it in his hands; and the former fro his color sergeant, (Hicks,) who also fell wounded. Capt. Moffat, of company C, received a severe wound in the leg, but remained on duty till a rapid advance left him behind Lieut, J. R. Clark, commanding company G, was attracting my attention by giving some orders in his usual quiet and temperate manner, when he received what I fear will prove a mortal wound. Capt. J. D. Blanding, of the staff, being unmounted, and the command small, attached himself to th company to which he originally belonged, and was wounded white sharing his fortune in the honor and danger of the fight. Adjutant James Contey in the latter part of the action was severely wounded in the face, while extending the orders of

the commander of the regiment. Lieut, Shubrick, of the brigade staff, having lost his horse, attached himself to com-pany E, where he did duty throughout the engagement. The field and staff officers being all dismounted, Capt. Hammond, of the brigade staff, at my request, communicated the orders of the General directly to the captains of companies, whenever the noise of the engagement prevented them being heard. I beg leave to acknowledge my obligations to him, and my admiration for his very gallant bearing during the engagement.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
J. P. DICKINSON, To Brig. Gen. SHIELDS, Com'dg Brig. Vol. Div.

RAILROADS IN THE INDIES.

The British people are making a new movement upon the globe-one that interests the United States not a little, tooand that is, for the establishment of railways in the East Indies, mainly with the view of developing the cotton culture of the East, and to bring it cheap from a distance to a market on the seaboard. British writers in India have all along contended that the reason why the East India cotton planters could not compete with the United States was in the greater cost of the transportation. In many a province the cotton now perishes upon the ground because it is not worth the cost of transportation, or is wasted away in value to what is worse than nothing, if the transportation is attempted. Thus a serious drawback has existed upon the cotton fields of India. which, added to inexperience and inferior qualities, has hitherto discouraged all competition, and given the United States her supremacy in the British markets. That supremacy, however, has been and continues to be such a source of a noyance to British enterprise and British pride, that her people have not only made extravagant and extraordinary enterses successfully to raise cotton in India, but are now renewprises successfully to raise cotton in India, but are now renewing them with more vigor than ever, notwithstanding past discouragements, and, thus far, very poor success. Time alone, however, can develop what is to be their success; but one thing is quite clear, that what man can do England will do, with all the wealth of the world at her feet, and with colonies in such varieties of latitude and climate that they are well said to encircle the globe, and every where to welcome

In the month of August, we see by the London papers that an East Indian Railway Board was organized, and that on the 20th of September the three commissioners appointed were to sail for the scene of their enterprise, with a full execuwere to sail for the scene of their enterprise, with a full executive staff of surveyors and engineers. The Indian Government has guarantied to the Bengal Company undertaking the first enterprise a minimum dividend of five per cent., to commence immediately, and to continue for twenty five years, or for seventeen years after the completed work shall have been opened for traffic. A free lease for ninety years of all the land required has also been granted by the same authorities. There will be no compensation to landholders, no competition, either now or hereafter, with any rival applicants, and no Parliamentary expenses. The cheerful and undivided energies of a Government which for many training the property which for many training training the property which for many training gies of a Government which, for such a purpose, may be termed despotic, will be at the ready service of the adventurers. It must be recollected, also, that labor will be abundantly and cheaply supplied, and that the requisite materials are furnished by the productions of the country in most serviceable

The British press have for a long time past indulged in lively anticipations of what would be the grand spectacles in the East Indies, when all the Indian seas were coasted by British steamers and were touched by railways. It is diffi for us Americans, remote from the scenes, or ignorant of Indian geography and resources, to appreciate the worth of all these British visions; but there can be no doubt, even with the few lights before us, that the locomotive and the steamboat are soon to recuperate and rejuvenate the earliest, the infant home of ancient civilization. The steam fleet of the British authorities in India already exceeds sixty in number, and a regular mail is running from Hong Kong, in China, to the Red Sea. Now, when there is added to this oceanic power, already constituting England the Neptune, and giving her already constituting England the Neptune, and giving her the trident of the Eastern seas, the further power of iron roads over all the Presidencies of British India, who does not feel that Great Britain is to be the Jupiter Tonans of this our earth, and that the "Indies" are emphatically at his feet. The London Times, in the ecstacies of the prospect before its countrymen, and before India, exclaims:

"If the rich produce of the plains of Bengal could be interchanged with the crops of the table land of the Deccan, or the luxuriant abundance of Candeish and Tanjore be made reciprocally available for the ryots of either province, the desolating plagues of past years would be seen no more. There will be a check to sickness. By the means of these communications, the malaria of a locality or a season may be cheaply and summarily exchanged for a chmate more salubrious than Cumberland and more genial than Madeira, and the appliances of skill and the aids of nature may be brought home to every man's door. There will be new impulses and opportunities for civilization. The simple or suspicious native of the
interior will be brought into easy communication with theseats
of our power, and will appreciate more readily and deeply the
creeks and character of a people who are now nearly the oldest as well as the mightiest amongst the rulers of his land. The commercial results of the enterprise would be equally extensive. The value of every province in India would be multiseverely wounded a few minutes before the charge. Our line of battle numbered before the commencement, 3 field officers, so glowingly depicted and so seldom discovered in early days, would now really flow in full stream to our harbors. The cot ton of Berar and Bejapoor, which now perishes on the ground or is frittered to dust on the road, would supply work and bread to thousands of our industrious countrymen, and the pro-duce of every loom and plough from the Jumna to the Cauvery would be trebled in its worth both to the laborious native and to the people with whose exports he could provide himself in exchange. But these benefits, great as they are, are exceeded by the inexpressible accession to the general welfare of the poor Hindoos. There is a class of our readers in whose eyes philanthropy outweighs every other consideration, and to their notice we recommend this enterprise ; for, if the well-being of others is to command the co-operation of men, we do most boldly assert that no mission ever sailed fraught with more nomentous interests to a vast population than that which is to depart from our shores on the 20th of next September.

We Americans forget, with only England, Ireland, and Scotland on the map before us, and the North American Provinces about us, that Britain is at this moment founding and establishing an empire in the Indies, as plenipotent as that we ourselves boast of having upon this continent. Looking at what she is now striving to bring about in that remote quarter of the world, and contemplating the vast consequences to trade, civilization, and Christianity that her movements threaten or promise, we may all well join with the "Times" in "no mission ever sailed fraught with more momentous interests" than that which is composed of Mr. Macdonald Ste-phenson, Mr. Arthur Adams, and Mr. Alfred Beeston, with the engineers, &c., all of whom were to proceed to Calcutta in the steamer of the 20th.—New York Express.

HERMITAGE INSTITUTE,

Montgomery County, Maryland.

MS. GENERAL WHEELER informs her friends and the public that she intends opening a Boarding School for Young Ladies, at the residence of the late Dr. Bowie, known for Young Ladies, at the residence of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage, twelve miles on the road from Washington to Brookville, which location is believed to have more than usual advantages, in regard to health and retirement, as well as convenient access to the cities of the District of Columbia. It will be the constant aim of Mrs. Wheeler to improve the moral and intellectual powers of her pupils, with a due regard to their health and comfort, to which she will give her unresidition represent ever and attention.

itting personal care and attention.

The routine of studies will embrace the entire course, from the elementary to the higher and ornamental branches of edu the elementary to the higher and ornamental branches of edu-cation, including French, Music, Drawing, and Painting.

The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions: the first commencing on the first Monday of September and end-ing the 14th February; the second commencing on the 14th of February and ending the last Friday of July.

Scholars will be received at any time, and charged in pro-portion to the end of the session.

Terms per Session, payable half in advance. Board, Washing, English Tuition, and Drawing .... \$70

Use of Piano do do. No extra charges; but each pupil is to furnish herself with all articles necessary for her pursuits—books, stationery, draw-

ing materials, &c.

Mrs. Wheeler would apprize those to whom she is unknown Mrs. Wheeler would apprize those to whom she is unknown that she was educated with the view of being a teacher, and has taught in New York, also in Mrs. Edwards's Seminary, in Leesburg, and that she will use every exertion to merit the patronage of those whose children will be under her charge, by procuring such teachers to assist as will enable her to give

pupils a complete and finished education.

upils will be required to have all their clothing marked. allowance made for absence after a session menced, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The school will be opened on the 22d November. All communications prior to that time 10 be addressed, post paid, to Mrs. Wheeler, near Poolesville, Montgomery, county, Maryand; after that date, to Colesville, in said county.

aug 28—wpt22Nov

FARM FOR SALE—I offer, at private sale, my farm situate on the Northwestern Turnpike, about one mile and a half west of Winchester, containing 376 acres of first-rate limestone land, all cleared, with 125 acres of heavily timbered woodland, lying near the turnpike road, about four miles distant. The improvements consist of a brick dwelling-house, large and commodious, now finishing in the best style, with an ice house, carrieved. with an ice-house, carriage-house, and all necessary outbuildings. The granary, barn, and stabling, with extensive sheds for stock, are all new; the feneing is mostly stone and locust stake, with chestaut rails, all made within the last three years. The land is well watered, in a fine state of cultivaion, free of all noxious weeds, and is probably clearer accommodating, and possession given Il crop. A. S. TIDBALL, Winchester, (Va.) May 27. ime for seeding a fall crop.